HANDBOOK OF PHONOLOGICAL DATA
FROM A SAMPLE OF THE WORLD'S LANGUAGES

A Report of the Stanford Phonology Archive

Compiled and edited by

John H. Crothers
James P. Lorentz
Donald A. Sherman
Marilyn M. Vihman

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690 Chipewyan

690 01 p[01]
690 02 t/x[02]
690 03 t-ejective[03]
690 04 t[01]
690 05 k/x[02 30]
690 06 k-ejective[03]
690 07 k/x-labialized[02 31]
690 08 k-ejective-labialized[03 31]
690 09 k[01 04]
690 10 k-labialized[01 31]
690 11 t/theta-aspirated[02]
690 12 t/theta-ejective[03]
690 13 t/theta[01 05]
690 14 t/s-aspirated[02]
690 15 t/s-ejective[03]
690 16 t/s[01 05]
690 17 t/l-fricative-aspirated[02 06]
690 18 t/l-fricative-ejective[03 06]
690 19 t/l-fricative[01 05 06]
690 20 t/s-hacek-aspirated[02 08]
690 21 t/s-hacek-ejective[03 08]
690 22 t/s-hacek[01 05]
690 23 theta

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24 eth
25 s
26 z
27 s-hacek[08]
28 x
29 x-labialized[31]
30 gamma[30]
31 gamma-labialized[31]
[w][11]
(free)
32 m[32]
(limited)
33 n
34 l[06]
35 l-voiceless[06]
36 r-trill[12 13]
37 glottal stop[30]
38 h[30]
[w-voiceless][14 60]

51 i
52 i-long[15]
53 i-nasalized
54 i-long-nasalized[15]

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55 e
[schwa][20 61]
(allo,free)
56 epsilon[33]
57 epsilon-long[15 33]
58 epsilon-nasalized
59 epsilon-long-nasalized[15]
60 a
61 a-long[15]
62 a-nasalized
63 a-long-nasalized[15]
64 u
65 u-long[15 16]
66 u-nasalized
67 u-long-nasalized[15]
68 o
69 yod[17 18]
[j-fricative][19 62]

81 high
82 low
83 low-rising[36]
(surface)
84 high-falling[36]
(surface)

690 $a Chipewyan $b Fort Chipewyan $d Athapascan $e Canada (Alberta) $f ca. 5,000 $g Merritt Ruhlen $g Marc Okrand (review)

690 $a Li, Fang-Kuei $b 1946 $c Chipewyan $e Linguistic Structures of Native America, ed. by H. Hoijer, pp.398-423 $f (Viking Fund Publications in Anthropology, No. 6) $g New York: Wenner-Gren Foundation $q informants $r 1 summer

690 $a Li, Fang-Kuei $b 1932 $c A list of Chipewyan stems $d IJAL 7.122-151. $q informants $r 1 summer

690 $a Li, Fang-Luei $b 1933 $c Chipewyan consonants $e The Ts'ai Yuan P'ei Anniversary Volume, pp. 429-467. $f (Supplementary Volume 1 of the Bulletin of the Institute of History and Philology) $g Peiping: Academia Sinica $q informants $r 1 summer

690 $a **LABIALIZED VELARS** $A Li's pre-phonemic descriptions (1932, 1933) treat labiovelars as conditioned variants: velar consonants "are labialized before 'u' and 'o'. Before 'o' a distinct 'w' glide is heard and noted, before u the labialization is understood in the orthography." (1932, p.122; 1933, p.432) Li's "more phonemic" treatment gives full phonemic status to all labiovelars, and describes their distribution slightly differently: "The labio-gutturals exist before or after 'o,' 'u,' and sometimes before 'a.' (1946, p.398) Li's 1946 treatment is followed here.

690 $a **NASALIZED VOWELS (NON-DISTINCTIVE)** $A "A vowel may be nasalized in the neighborhood of a nasalized vowel." (p.401) "Occasional nasalization of a vowel because of a following 'n' is common in the prefixes." (p.401)

690 $a **STRESS** $A The stem syllable "receives more weight in pronunciation" (p.399); "the low-toned stem-syllables as well as the low-toned nouns and post-positions incorporated in the verb, unless they are followed by a high-toned syllable, drop slightly in pitch in comparison with the other low-toned prefixes." (Li 1933, p.433)

690 $a **SYLLABLE** $A (C)V(V)(C) $A initial C: /r-trill/ is syllable-initial only word-internally; /r-trill, h/ are never stem-initial, /m/ is initial in only one stem. $A final C: /gamma, theta, eth, s, z, l-voiceless, l, r-trill, h, yod/ (p.398f) $A "There are two types of syllables, the stem syllable which receives more weight in pronunciation, and the prefix or suffix syllables. The stem syllable does not have as its initial /h/ or /r-trill/, may possess any one of the diphthongs which do not occur in the prefix or suffix syllable, and often alternates between a light and a heavy form. A light syllable is either an open syllable or ends in a voiceless consonant and a heavy syllable always ends in a voiced consonant. The alternation between a heavy and a light syllable plays a great part in the morphology of the language, particularly in the verbs.... The diphthongs occur only in syllables followed by a voiceless spirant, except /e.i/ which may occur in open syllables." (p.399) "True" diphthongs (not analyzable as vowel clusters (1933, p.466) consist of /e, a, u, o, a-nasalized, u-nasalized, o-nasalized/ plus /i/. Li (1933, p.432) suggests partial devoicing of the /i/.

690 $a **TONE** $A domain of tone: syllable $A "Coalescence of elements of different pitches sometimes gives a rising or falling inflection." (p.399)

690 01 $A Voiceless unaspirated stops are "lenis" (p.398); "voiceless unaspirated stops...[have] a soft articulation, intermediate between the truly voiced [b, d, etc.] and the voiceless hard [p, t, etc.]." (Li 1932, 122)

690 02 $A "Aspirated stops are strongly aspirated with a guttural [that is, velar] spirantal glide [that is, [x]]: aspirated affricatives are also strongly aspirated, but without the guttural spirantal glide." (p.398)

690 03 $A The ejectives are "pronounced with a simultaneous buccal and glottal closure; the buccal explosion is then caused by the contraction of the muscles of the mouth and tongue to force the air out of the mouth, and the glottal release immediately follows." (Li 1932, p.122)

690 04 $A /k/ is "often pronounced with a [gamma]-glide." (p.398)

690 05 $A Li 1946 describes unaspirated affricates as "voiceless lenis" (p.398), but Li 1933 describes them as "affricatives, with voiced spirants preceded by stops of the imtermediate [voiceless, lenis] type." (p.431)

690 06 $A Exact point of articulation for [l] not specified. [MR]

690 08 $A /t/s-hacek/ and /s-hacek/ are described as "prepalatal" (p.398); "slightly palatalized" (Li 1932, p.122); t/s-hacek/ is like English "ch" in "cheat," /s-hacek/ is like English "sh" in "sheet," in place of articulation. (Li 1933, p.432)

690 11 $A "/gamma-labialized/ is frequently weakened to [w] in the prefix syllables and also finally in the stem syllables." (p.398)

690 12 $A Exact point of articulation for /r-trill/ not specified. [MR]

690 13 $A [r-trill] appears in the "fricative" column of Li's consonant chart (p.398), but in earlier publications (e.g. Li 1932, p.122) is clearly excluded from the fricatives.

690 14 $A Li's "[w]" (1946, p.398) is apparently a typographical error for an upper case "[W]" or [w-voiceless], which he writes elsewhere and describes as "breathing." (Li 1932, p.122, 1933, p.431) No further articulatory characterization is given. [MO]

690 15 $A Long vowels "maintain the same quality" as short vowels. (Li 1933, p.432)

690 16 $A "A distinct [u] rearticulation is sometimes heard" (Li 1932, p.122), leading Li to have "often transcribed [u-long] as [u] followed by a superscript [u].

690 17 $A [yod] patterns as an obstruent: "it always acts as the voiced correspondent of [s-hacek], just as [z] is the voiced correspondent of [s], [gamma] of [x], etc., and seems therefore justifiably listed as such." (Li 1932, p.122)

690 18 $A "/yod/ as a syllabic initial is pronounced like the English /yod/." (p.398)

690 19 $A [j-fricative] is "pronounced with a good deal of friction." (p.398)

690 20 $A After velar consonants, the [schwa] of /e.i/ "is probably a glide vowel between the back

guttural [that is, velar] consonants and the front vowel. Similarly after /t/x/, which has a guttural spirantal glide, the [schwa] is also a glide vowel." (Li 1932, p.122)

690 30 $A In prefixes, /glottal stop, k/x, h, gamma/ "sometimes disappear in intervocalic positions in rapid speech." (p.400) Li provides no examples of loss of /k/x/.

690 31 $A "The labio-gutturals exist before or after /o, u/, and sometimes before /a/." (p.398)

690 32 $A "/m/ occurs only once in my material and is therefore quite an exceptional sound" (Li 1932, p.122); it occurs "as the initial of a stem in /h.o.m.a-nasalized/ 'it stinks.'" (p.399)

690 33 $A "Chipewyan /epsilon, epsilon-long/ is a secondary form largely due to contraction." (p.401)

690 36 $A "Coalescence of elements of different pitches sometimes gives a rising or falling inflection." (p.399) Rising tone occurs only on long vowels and two-vowel sequences other than diphthongs. (Li 1932, p.123) Thus rising tone occurs when a low tone vowel is immediately followed by a high tone vowel, usually in a different morpheme.

690 60 $A /h/ is labialized to [w-voiceless] after /u/. (p.398)

690 61 $A "/e/ varies between [e] and [schwa]: [e] in open syllables or when followed by /t/l-fricative/ or /l/, sometimes /s/ or /z/; [schwa]...when followed by a voiced final consonant particularly /n, r-trill, gamma, yod/. After the strongly aspirated /t/x, k/x/ and /x, gamma/, [schwa] is more often heard." (p.399) [schwa] also occurs in the diphthong /e.i/.

690 62 $A [j-fricative] occurs syllable-finally, as an allophone of /yod/. (p.398)